

Allow for adjustment of status for VAWA self-petitioners, thus allowing women to remain in the U.S. while awaiting their green cards;

Prevent changes in abuser's status from undermining victim's petitions;

Provide for numerous waivers and exceptions to inadmissibility for VAWA eligible applicants;

Improve access to VAWA for battered immigrant women who are married to members of the armed forces, married to bigamists, and victims of elder abuse;

Allow for discretionary waivers for good moral character determinations;

Give VAWA applicant access to work authorization;

Protect certain crime victims including crimes against women;

Allow VAWA applicants access to food stamps, SSI, housing and legal services;

Train judges, immigration officials, armed forces supervisors and police on VAWA immigration provisions;

Provide permanent immigration status for immigrant victims of elder abuse.

IMF SHOULD PAY INTEREST ON ALL U.S. FUNDS USED

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1999

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, under legislation I am introducing today, the International Monetary Fund [IMF] would have to pay interest on all the U.S. reserves it taps, or face a cut-off of future U.S. funds. The failure of the IMF to pay full interest to the U.S. has been estimated to cost a cumulative \$2.7 billion, or \$150 million annually. This fleecing of the taxpayer should be ended before any further U.S. funds are even considered for the IMF. No U.S. approval of IMF gold sales, credit lines, or quota increases should be considered until the U.S. is fully and fairly compensated for its current financial support of IMF operations.

The IMF's failure to pay interest on all U.S. reserves is another one of many inconvenient facts that has never been disclosed or explained to the U.S. Congress or to the public. It provides yet another example of the lack of transparency so characteristic of the IMF and its activities. The disclosure of this failure of the IMF to pay interest on all U.S. reserves is one result of the Joint Economic Committee research program on the IMF. The JEC finding was recently confirmed and quantified in an important new General Accounting Office [GAO] report, "Observations on the IMF's Financial Operations."

These interest costs to the U.S. also highlight the implausibility of the Administration's oft-repeated arguments that the IMF does not cost taxpayers a dime, and that the U.S. must pay its fair share to the IMF. The U.S. already provides over one-quarter of the IMF's usable resources, but it is the IMF that is shortchanging the U.S., not the other way around. U.S. taxpayers have been more than generous to the IMF, a specialized agency of the United Nations Organization.

There can be little doubt that very few members of Congress would defend the current IMF practice that has cost the U.S. \$2.7 billion to date. Although many issues involving the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMF are controversial, the IMF's full and fair payment of interest on all U.S. reserves provided is one area in which wide agreement should be possible. The current IMF practice of shortchanging the U.S. simply is not defensible.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE OAK HARBOR HOTEL ON THE OCCASION OF ITS ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to rise today to pay tribute to a special event taking place this weekend in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Beginning today and continuing through Sunday, October 24, 1999, the Oak Harbor Hotel will celebrate its One-Hundredth Anniversary.

In the final year of the Nineteenth Century, the Keubler Brewing Company of Sandusky decided to take an enormous step and build a hotel in Oak Harbor, Ohio. With a new railway line linking Toledo to points in the east, the hotel would be used to serve the many who came through Oak Harbor in search of a restful night's lodging. The three-story hotel, complete with its thirty-four rooms, lounges, and dining rooms, has served many travelers in the last one-hundred years. Its very presence in Oak Harbor and its grandiose appearance make it a truly remarkable building.

For the past century, the Oak Harbor Hotel has long been a centerpiece of this wonderful community. Located on the shores of Lake Erie, the Oak Harbor Hotel continues to fill its rooms to capacity with travelers throughout the year. Its history is long and its décor is breathtaking. Through all its changes—from operating the first telephone in town to housing the area Post Office—this elegant and vibrant hotel has remained strong in its service and dedicated to those who occupied its rooms.

Mr. Speaker, the Oak Harbor Hotel symbolizes all that is good in our communities—grace, elegance, and beauty. Over the last one-hundred years, the Oak Harbor Hotel has hosted many community groups, organizations, and clubs. In fact, the Rotary Club has met there nearly continuously since 1941. With its spacious and stylish dining, reception rooms, and state-of-the-art kitchen, the Oak Harbor Hotel is often the site of wedding rehearsals and receptions, banquets, and community events.

Mr. Speaker, the individuality of our culture and the warmth of our spirit are embodied in our communities and places like the Oak Harbor Hotel. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to the Oak Harbor Hotel on its One-Hundredth Anniversary.

October 21, 1999

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2670, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Conference Report of H.R. 2670, the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill for FY 2000. This legislation fails to provide for adequate funding for many issues important to the safety of our communities and our families. Programs such as the President's Community Oriented Policing initiative requires full funding to put more officers in our neighborhoods and on our streets to safeguard our children. I am also disappointed that Conference did not include legislation that would have expanded the definition of hate crimes to include acts committed against a person based on sexual orientation, gender or disability. Furthermore, I oppose this Conference Report because it also does not include any federal reimbursement to the Territory of Guam for taking on the federal responsibility to detain illegal aliens seeking asylum in the United States. In this first half of this year alone, Guam has spent more than \$8 million in behalf of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for housing illegal aliens attempting to enter the U.S. through Guam. From this month until the end of the year, an additional \$5 million will be spent.

In recent years, Guam has been subject to illegal immigration from Asian countries, particularly from the People's Republic of China, partly because of the Asian economic crisis. In just the first four months of 1999, Guam was the recipient of more than 700 Chinese illegal aliens seeking political asylum in the United States. Never before had Guam experienced such a surge of illegal immigration from Asia. This surge depleted INS financial resources on Guam and forced the Government of Guam to incur detention costs to our local correctional facility, which is already overcrowded, at a cost of nearly \$45,000 per day for more than 430 current alien detainees.

Since the start of the year, I along with Governor of Guam Carl Gutierrez, have been working with the Clinton Administration to address the surge of illegal immigration from China. With their cooperation and also with the collaboration of the U.S. Coast Guard and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, illegal immigration—for now—has slowed. However, there remains more than 430 alien detainees that are housed in Guam's correctional facility awaiting for the INS asylum process to run its course.

Illegal immigration into the United States is a federal responsibility. Because of Guam's proximity to Asia, it is incumbent that federal agencies assist the Government of Guam in combating this serious problem on our shores. Guam's size of only 212 square miles and a population of 150,000 does not lend itself to unexpected and significant increases in the immigrant population. Any increases translate